

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

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PROFESSOR LONGFELLOW'S CASE—MUGGINS vs. HIAWATHA.

To the editor of the Banner.

DEAR SIR:—Some short time since, a correspondent of the National Intelligencer called the attention of the Literary public to the astounding fact, that in his new poem, "Hiawatha," Professor Longfellow "has transferred the entire form, spirit, and many of the most striking incidents" of a certain old Finnish epic, to the North American Indians. The correspondent goes on to say "The resemblance is so close that it cannot be accidental and yet the only approach to an acknowledgment of the source of his inspiration is found in the beginning of his first note, where he says, 'This Indian Edda, if I may so call it.' This old epic is called 'Kalewala,' and the name of its author is unknown. It is the custom in Finland to chant it at the firesides during the long winter evenings, and after floating for ages among the people, passing from mouth to mouth, and from generation to generation, like the Iliad and Odyssey of Homer before the time of Pindarus, the fragments were some years ago collected and published in a form almost complete."

My attention having been thus called to the matter, and being tolerably conversant with various kinds of ancient lore, I went to work, with my usual modesty and candor, to sift this delicate matter to the bottom. I was pained in no small degree to see the above charge made against so distinguished a gentleman as Professor Longfellow and felt the utmost anxiety to clear him of the charge of plagiarism, if possible. The result of my researches is as follows:

The old epic called "Kalewala," is itself a plagiarism. This fact I have ascertained beyond a doubt. The real original is a poem entitled "the song of Muggins," written ages ago, in the Chinese language. The date of the MS. (which I have translated with infinite care) has been obliterated, but is supposed to have been written about two hundred years before the birth of Confucius, and that Philosopher alludes to it in his celebrated work on land-turtles. The author of "Muggins" is now unknown.

The translation which is now offered for the first time, I believe, to the literary world, is a close imitation of the original, modified in a few unimportant particulars to suit the tastes of the present age, but the peculiar rhythm, terseness of expression, and brilliant coloring have been, I flatter myself, singularly preserved.

With regard to Professor Longfellow, I think he is wholly innocent of plagiarism, having, I doubt not, never seen the manuscript of this wonderful poem.

I send you a translation of the poem, trusting that with its appearance before a discriminating and enlightened public, this unworthy controversy will cease.

I have the honor to remain,
with distinguished consideration,
Your very humble
And obedient servant,

A. SHORTELOW.

The Song of Muggins.

In the cold month of December
When red noses are in fashion,
In demand are whiskey punches,
Punches with a squeeze of lemon,
Hot and strong and very pleasant.
In demand too are the oysters
(Not too plenty here within land)
Oysters from the far-off Norfolk,
From the sounding depths of ocean,
From the chambers of the Naiads,
From the crystal halls of Neptune,
Glorious in a stew or scallop
Or when roasted in the half-shell,
But when raw and fresh they're matchless
Sprinkled with cayenne, the pepper,
Dipped in sauce, the red tomato,
Butter then than ancient nectar,
Fitter for the Gods than nectar.

In the cold month of December,
Came to town the youthful Muggins,
Son of Muggins called the Senior,
Came upon the swift steam-engine,
Came amidst the smoke and clatter,
From afar beyond the sunset,
That is, far this side the sunset,
Through the swamp they call the dismal,
And interminable pine-trees.

Glad was Muggins when he rested
From the tedious of his travels
Saying "I am glad 'tis over,"
And his old friends called to see him,
Old and new they called to see him,
At the hotel in his chamber.
And he took a black pint-bottle
Out from underneath his pillow,
And they drank the pleasant fluid
Made from Indian maize, the corn.

Many times was this repeated,
He and they together drinking;
He and they were men of spirit;
Drinking thus the potent liquid
Mixed with water in a tumbler,
Until, technically speaking,
The poor bottle was a "dead man."

Then, the spirit having vanished,
Unequipped, the stomach-warmer,
Unequipped the fiery whisky,
His friends together left him,
Left him with his empty bottle.

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

DEVOTED TO POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

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SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1855.

Whole No. 112.

Left him with his empty glasses.
Many times they called to see him.
Drank his liquor and departed;
Till one evening dark and cloudy,
Wiggins, the strong whistler, strolling
Through the ill-paved streets, met Buggins.
The very hopeful youth Buggins,
Saying to his friend while pointing
To a red light dimly burning,
"What is the meaning of that red light?"
Quick and brief the answer—"Oysters,"
Then said Wiggins the strong whistler
To his friend the hopeful Buggins
"We will have an oyster supper;
We'll get Muggins too, to help us;
Let us go my friend to seek him
In his chamber at the hotel."

So the two together wandered
Through the dark streets after nightfall,
Dirty streets and very ill-paved;
Sought for Muggins in his chamber,
Vainly did they search for Muggins,
And went down stairs disconsolate.
There they met another bled
Of another tribe and country,
Samuel the curly-headed,
The very yellow Samuel.

Then they learned the doleful story
Of the absent, the departed,
How the very restless Muggins
Without saying word to mortal,
Took his carpet bag and started
To the depot of the railroad,
Bought a ticket from the agent,
Agent of the railroad, Collins,
And went that night to Lexington,
That very small town Lexington.

Then they turned away in wonder
Neither spoke one to the other,
Thinking of the foolish Muggins,
Thinking more about the oysters,
Thinking also of the punches,
Until Wiggins broke the silence:
And his words were very pleasant:
"Let us go and get the oysters."
Buggins felt his heart jump upwards,
Felt a gentle glow and genial,
Felt the milk of human kindness
Bubble in his kindly bosom.

To the red light straight they wended;
Entered at the narrow door-way
Of the restaurant, the bar-room,
It was empty, save a couple
Who seemed anxiously awaiting
The appearance of the waiter.

Then they ordered stews and something,
While they sat down and were gazed at
By the very hungry young men.

Who dwell beyond the mountains,
Who can never see the salt sea,
If you go not down to see it;
Ye who never saw an oyster,
Who think crabs are great sea-monsters
Ye who could not tell the difference
Twixt a lobster and a clam-boat;
How I pity your condition.

How I bless my stars I'm elsewhere!
While they waited, he the whistler,
And the other his companion,
They were looking at the fixtures,
At the bottles made of glass-ware,
At the rum Gods of the bar;
Making silent note and comment,
Gently drumming on the table.

Then the oysters came all smoking,
Came in bowls, the earthen vessels,
And the soup was very grateful,
Then they feasted on the bivalves
In the silence of the bar-room,
And they drank the generous punches,
Drank the steaming whisky punches,
From the vessels made of glass-ware,
Toasting friendship to the bottom
Toasting to the absent Muggins
And they wondered while they lingered
O'er their third and parting bumper,
Why it was that Muggins left them.
Would he come again for oysters
To the town of wretched pavement?
With their spoons their hands played idly,
And their eyes were very wat'ry.

Thus it was that in December,
When the bivalves are in season,
And the punches are so pleasant,
Hot and strong and very pleasant,
That the very restless Muggins,
Mixed a most delightful supper,
By departing on the rail cars
Without saying word to mortal,
To a little one-horse village
To a land where are no oysters.

WHAT IS THERE LEFT?—We hear
From various parts of the country that the
Know-Nothings have laid aside all of
their signs, grips, and pass-words; that
they have given up their oaths and their
secrecy. They profess also that they
have no objection to those Catholics who
do not consider themselves bound by civil
allegiance to the Pope, and this com-
prehends every Catholic that has been
naturalized. They also profess to give a
hearty welcome to every honest foreigner
that comes to our shores to seek an asylum
or a home. This is all right, and proper,
but we ask in the name of common sense,
if you have given up your secrecy and
your oaths, your ritual and all of your
tomfoolery, together with your objections
to Catholics and foreigners, what is there
left? These things constituted the whole
substantum of your society, they are the
form and substance of the order, and
without them there is nothing left. There
will be no objection to the members of
the order cultivating as intense an Amer-
ican feeling as they wish.—*Frd. Union.*

DIGNITY OF LABOR.

The time has probably passed by when it was necessary to urge upon intelligent men the importance of industrious habits. There are however some of the spoiled children of fortune who imagine that personal labor is servile, and derogatory to the dignity which belongs to them. This false notion of respectability is not peculiar to the South, but owing to the character and relations of the different classes of the population in the slave States, adheres more permanently to certain families, and descends from one generation to another with more regularity than in any other part of the country. This circumstance has given rise to the unjust misrepresentations prevalent in other States in regard to the hereditary characteristics of the Southern people; but an impartial investigation would satisfy the candid inquirer that this species of pride is peculiar to no part of the Union, but manifests itself wherever wealth is enjoyed by ignorant and indolent men.

But the false dignity to which we refer, wherever it may be found, is one of those social evils which deserve universal rebuke. It exists in every community, and everywhere insults honest labor with its air of contempt. There are many persons who, taking every occasion to flatter the hard-fisted commonality, as they consider them, as "the bone and sinew" of the nation, nevertheless betray the true measure of their regard for them by social neglect and unwarranted distinctions. This spirit must be met and conquered by the farmers and mechanics with a dignity of another kind. They must learn to illustrate in their own persons and character the true dignity of labor. This will ever depend upon the principles, manners, and accomplishments of those to whom it belongs. Let it be seen and felt that he who can demean himself at his own board with the manly bearing of a cultivated gentleman, can also stoop to the humble labors of the farmer and the mechanic, and that miserable prejudice which prevails against labor will be mortified into silence. To this end those who are accustomed to toil, should carefully attend to the refinements of life, and prove to the world that the one is by no means incompatible with the other. In this way labor may be elevated to its proper dignity, and rendered attractive and delightful.—*Carolina Cultivator.*

THE DISCOVERY OF MAKING SHOT.

In the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN of the 17th in giving an account of a cast-iron shot tower and shot making, it is stated that this method of making shot originated with a plumber named Watts, in Bristol, England, who about the year 1782 dreamed he was out in a shower, and the clouds rained lead instead of water.

I was well acquainted with the family of Watts, and you are correct in attributing the discovery to them, but not to Mr. Watts. The following account of the discovery I obtained from them personally, and being rather singular, I present it to the public through your valuable paper.

Watts was by trade a plumber, and all shot, previous to this discovery, was made by persons engaged in that business. They let the melted lead drop into water, and the part that first came into contact with the liquid was always flattened. Mrs. Watts assisted her husband in the business, and it was her particular province to cast the shot. They were both anxious to make them round, and Mrs. W. was one whole day employed trying if she could round them; she dropped the metal into oil, and many other liquids, but they all came out indented on one side. She retired to rest that night full of anxiety, her mind being entirely absorbed by round shot. During the night she dreamed of going into a neighbor's shop, a hatter by trade, and while talking to him she heard shot falling, and on asking him if he made shot, he went out, brought in a handful, and they were perfectly round. In much surprise, she exclaimed, "my God, how do you make them round?" "By dropping them from a great height," says the hatter. Mrs. W. awoke under the exciting discovery, aroused her husband, informed him of her dream, when they both dressed themselves, tried it from the highest place on their own premises, and found the shot rounder than before, but still indented.

The next day they tried it from the tower of St. Thomas' Church, that leans some feet over its base, when they attained shot rounder than the home attempt, but not yet perfect. The next attempt was made in the shaft of a coal mine, a few miles from Bristol, at a place called Kingswood, and from this trial they obtained perfectly round shot. Watts ascertained the height necessary to make them round by trials at different depths, entered a caveat for a patent, made known his discovery to a wealthy acquaintance, erected a shot tower, realised eighty thousand pounds, undertook to erect a large block of buildings at Clifton, sunk all he had made before they were half finished, and became poor in his old age. I have passed this unfinished block many times, and it was called Watts' Folly.

WM. PARTRIDGE.
Binghamton, Nov. 29, 1855.

"BLUE" WHITE LETTER PAPER.—The practice of bluing the paper pulp had its origin in a singular accidental circumstance, which, not merely as an historical fact, but as forming an amusing anecdote, is perhaps worth mentioning. It occurred about the year 1790, at a paper-mill belonging to Mr. Buttenshaw, whose wife, on the occasion in question, was superintending the washing of some fine linen, when accidentally she dropped her bag of powdered blue into the midst of some pulp in a forward state of preparation, and so great was the fear she entertained of the mischief she had done, seeing the blue rapidly amalgamated with the pulp, that all allusion to it was studiously avoided; until, on Mr. Buttenshaw's inquiring in great astonishment what it was that had imparted the peculiar color to the pulp, his wife, perceiving that no very great damage had been done, took courage and at once disclosed the secret; for which she was afterwards rewarded in a remarkable manner by her husband, who being naturally pleased with an advance of so much as four shillings per bundle, upon submitting the improved make to the London market, immediately purchased a costly scarlet cloak (some what more congenial to taste, in those days, it is presumed, than it would be now,) with much satisfaction to the sharer of his joy.—*Herring's Paper and Paper-making.*

HUSK BEDS.—No one who has not tried them knows the value of husk beds. Certainly mattresses would not be used if husk beds were tried. They are not only more pliable than mattresses, but are more durable. The first cost is but trifling. To have husks nice, they may be split after the manner of splitting straw for braiding. The finer they are split the softer will be the bed, although they will not be likely to last as long as when they are put in whole. Three barrels full, well stowed in, will fill a good-sized tick, that is, after they have been split. The bed will always be light, the husks do not become matted down like feathers, and they are certainly more healthy to sleep on. Feather beds ought to be done away with, especially in warm weather. For spring, summer and fall, husk beds ought to be "all the go" and such undoubtedly will be the case when they are once brought into use. There is no better time to procure husks than when corn is being harvested, and the husks will be much nicer and cleaner when corn is cut up at the bottom and put in stacks. They do not become so dry and weather-beaten. It is calculated that a good husk bed will last from twenty-five to thirty years. Every farmers daughter can supply herself with beds (against time of need) at a trifling expense, which is quite an inducement now-a-days. *New England Farmer.*

The Courier and Enquirer, speaking of the late New York State election, says: "In sober truth, no party triumphed in the recent contest. Not the Know Nothings, for their opponents polled one hundred and thirty eight thousand votes more than they; not the Republicans, for their vote was exceeded by one hundred and fifty eight thousand; not the Sots, for they were in a minority of two hundred and fifty thousand; while the Har's were left in the vocative by three hundred and fourteen thousand votes. The plurality rule gives the Know Nothings the offices—but we repeat that the distinctive principle or platform of no one party received the endorsement of the majority of the people of the State at the late election."

CHILDREN IN JAIL.—The Rutland (Vt. Herald) states that there are three children confined in the jail at that place. A boy, seven years of age, charged with the crime of stealing butter, was imprisoned there a few weeks ago.

Next to Massachusetts, Vermont is the most contemptible Abolition State in the Union, and perhaps, the most illiterate and fanatical in political and religious intelligence.

From a host of State statistics we have lately collected, we are informed that Vermont, in proportion to her population, has more wholly unlettered inhabitants than any other State in the American Confederacy. Hence, we are not surprised that she is designated as the "Green Mountain" State, and when we calculate her want of common school literature and the lack of a wholesome code of christian jurisprudence, we are not astonished that, while she cherishes a sickly free-negro sympathy for African slavery, she luxuriates in the unjust imprisonment of irresponsible infancy. Shame on our sister! who, in the midst of christian enlightenment and humane institutions, has given up herself, like the idolaters of old, to the worship of false gods.

Let Vermont now, henceforth, and forever, hold her peace in her prejudice to slavery in the South. Our sunny climate provides churches and preachers for the religious emulation of its colored population, and knows no law or custom that authorizes the imprisonment of children in their swaddling clothes. The warm-hearted citizens of the South, by reading the Bible and trampling down fanaticism, have learned to "bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he grows old he will not depart from it." "Go and do thou likewise," and while your Sholock merchants suffer their worn-out, ragged needle-women to perish, your cent candle in a mother's effort to nourish her famishing children, remember that the statutes of some of our Southern States impose fine, imprisonment, and forfeiture of property upon slave owners who by selling, separate mother and child.—Who is it, you sickly, sentimental Vermonters, that parters human life and liberty for a few pence? As Nathan said unto David, "thou art the man!"

SERIOUS OCCURRENCE AT CHAPEL HILL.—We learn that on Friday morning last a difficulty took place between a young man by the name of White, of Tennessee, and another young man, Singletary, of this State, (a brother of Gen. Singletary, of Pitt,) both students of the University, which resulted quite seriously. It seems that the parties had had some misunderstanding the day before; and on meeting on Friday morning high words were uttered on both sides, when White drew his pistol, fired at Singletary, and then fled. The ball entered the lower part of his abdomen, just above his groin, and it was thought at first that he was mortally wounded; but we are gratified to learn that hopes are entertained of his recovery. Young White, it is stated, appeared to be making ready to run at the time he fired. He was pursued, put "look to the bushes," and has not been arrested. We have not heard whether Singletary was armed or not.—*Standard*

A CRUCIFIXION IN CHINA.

An American, writing from China to the New York Times, after giving an account of the numerous executions of the rebels, says:

"Two weeks since, to vary the scene they had a crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of having given birth to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of four-score to the child of four years, share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin peeled down so as to hang over the eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body; a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket, and laid it beating and reeking before the judge. At Shanghai they drown them by dozens."

HOW NO COMMERCIAL MAN
One of the wealthiest men of New York City tells us how he commenced business: He says:

"I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted.
"No!" in a rough tone, was the answer, being too busy to bother with me when I reflected that if they did not want a clerk they might want a laborer; but I was dressed too fine for that."

I went to my lodgings, put on a rough garb, and the next day went into the same store, and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again:
"No, sir," was the response when I claimed, in despair, a'm. s.:

"A laborer, sir! I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object; I must have employment, and I want to be useful in business."

These last remarks attracted their attention; and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and sub-cellar at a very low pay, scarcely enough to keep body and soul together. In the basement and sub-cellar I soon attracted the attention of the counting house and chief clerk. I asked enough for my competence, and they wasted to pay my wages ten times over, and they soon found it out. I did not let anybody about commit petty larcenies without remonstrance and threats of exposure, if remonstrance would not do. I did not ask for any ten-hour law. If I was wanted at three A. M., I never growled but told everybody to go home, and I will see everything right. I loaded all at daybreak packages for the morning boats, or carried them myself.

In short, I soon became indispensable to my employers, and I rose, and rose until I became head of the house, with money enough, as you see, to give me any luxury or any position a mercantile man desires for himself and children in this great city.—*Hunt's Magazine.*

HOW TO PROSPER IN BUSINESS.

Make up your mind to accomplish whatever you undertake; decide upon some particular employment, and persevere in it. All difficulties are overcome by diligence and assiduity.

Be not afraid to work with your own hands, and diligently too. "A cat in gloves catches no mice." "Ho who remains in the mill grinds; not he who goes and comes."

Attend to your business; never trust to another. "A pot that belongs to many is ill-stirred and worse boiled."

Be frugal. "That which will not make a pot will make a pot lid." "Save the pennies, and the dollars will take care of themselves."

Rise early. "The sleeping fox catches no poultry." "Plough deep while singlards sleep, and you will have corn to sell and to keep."

Treat every one with respect and civility.

Never anticipate wealth from any other source than labor. "He who runs after a shadow has a wearisome race."

NOT AN ECHO EVEN.—Mr. Kerr stated on Wednesday, in his speech at Henderson, that after he had taken his seat in the House of Representatives and had given good Whig votes, and sound votes too on the slavery question, he looked around and enquired for his Northern Whig brethren; having expected they would be with him; and finding them wanting, and having called for them "echo answered," exclaimed a gentleman in the crowd, "they were not there." "No," said Mr. Kerr, "there was not even an echo." This striking truth, coming so opportunely, "brought down the house." *Standard*

The Lexington (N. C.) Flag states that lands in Davidson county (since the construction of the Railroad) have advanced from 40 to 50 per cent. Wheat sells in Lexington at \$1 40 per bushel.

The best and most conclusive reason for an effect that we ever remember to have heard, writes a western correspondent, was one given by a "one-idea" Dutchman, in reply to a friend, who remarked, "Why, Hans, you have the most feminine cast of countenance I have ever seen." "Oh, yaw," was the reply, "I know de reason for dat; mine moder was a woman."

GOON POW.—Somebody asked Baron Rothschild to take venison. "No," said the Baron, "I never eat venison; I don't think it's as cool as mutton." "Oh," says the Baron's friend, "I wonder at your saying so; if mutton is better than venison, why does venison cost so much more?" "I will tell you why—in this world, the people always prefer vat is deer to what is sheep."

A German writer, Horne, compares the different stages in the lives of women to milk, butter and cheese. "A girl," he says, "is like milk, a woman like butter, and an old woman like cheese—all three may be excellent in their kind."

An Irishman giving his testimony in one of our Courts, a few days since, in a riot case, said, "Bajabbers, the first man I saw coming at me when I got up, was a break-bat!"

From the Greensboro Patriot. Rail Road Jubilee—Preparatory Meeting.

GREENSBORO, Dec. 6th, 1855.

A large number of citizens assembled in the court house, this evening, for the purpose of interchanging suggestions and making arrangements for a Public Entertainment, to be given in this place, by the people of Guilford, on the approaching completion of the great North Carolina Railroad; A spirit of liberality, good feeling and good humor was manifested on the occasion,—promising a hearty welcome to the thousands who are expected in a short time to assemble on the soil of Old Guilford, to celebrate the completion of the gigantic work which was inaugurated on the same soil in the summer of 1851.

On motion, Dr. John A. McBane was called to preside over the meeting, and Lyndon Swaim was appointed Secretary.

Ex-Gov. Morehead, being called upon, explained the object of the meeting, in a talk, abounding in patriotic feeling, sensible suggestions, and those warm sunny flashes of humor which always place him in closest sympathy with the people whom he addresses.

But it scarcely requires the talk of Gov. Morehead, and the other influential gentlemen who expressed their views on this occasion, to induce the people of Guilford to open their purses, and corn-cribs, and smoke-houses to furnish entertainment for the multitudes of their fellow citizens who are expected to rejoice with them over the finishing of their great enterprise. There are surely none of the farmers and business men of the county, who are now realizing railroad prices on their products, who will refuse to share a small portion of their abundance in a banquet with their fellow citizens who may visit them on that grand occasion.

After several suggestions from those present, John A. Gilmer, Esq., introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously and heartily adopted:

Resolved, That on the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, the people of Guilford County will give a Barbecue to their fellow citizens of North Carolina, and of other States, who may honor them with their presence.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a Committee of Arrangements and subscriptions for the proposed entertainment, to wit: W. A. Winbourne, E. W. Ogden, David McLean, James M. Garrett, A. S. Porter, J. W. Payne, John Sloan, and Peter Thurston, of Greensboro;—J. W. Field, Wm. H. Reece and N. M. Gardner of Jamestown;—Robert C. Lindsay, W. F. Bowman and Jere Piggott, of High Point;—Frederick Fentress, Robert W. Glenn, P. C. Smith, Joel McLean, Joseph Gibson, L. W. Summers, Isaac Thacker, John M. Cunningham, Archibald Wilson, William H. Brittain, Thomas E. Cooke, James N. Nelson, Jesse Benbow, Nathan Hunt, Gravenor Marsh, and Isaac H. Gardner, of the county.

Resolved, That the members of the Legislature from this county—Messrs. John A. Gilmer, Ralph Correll, Calvin Johnson, and D. F. Caldwell,—and the Director of the Railroad resident here, Robert P. Dick, Esq., be appointed a Committee of Invitation. [And on motion, Gov. Morehead was added to this Committee.]

Resolved, That the committee of Arrangements and Subscription be authorized and requested to call to their assistance such other persons, as sub-committees, to aid them in their objects, as they may deem advisable.

Resolved, That the committee of Invitation confer with the committee of Arrangements, and fix upon the day for the proposed Barbecue.

Resolved, That the authorities of the N. C. Railroad, and of all other roads, in and out of the State, that may be needed or used to convey visitors to said Barbecue, be respectfully requested to permit all our guests to pass over their roads free of charge.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be furnished to all the newspapers in this town, with the request to publish, and that the newspapers elsewhere friendly to internal improvements, be requested to publish the same.

After some pleasant and appropriate remarks by Messrs. Gilmer, Caldwell, and Dick, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN A. MEBANE, chm'n
LYNDON SWAIM, Secretary.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—For several days past, it has been understood that a case of extraordinary interest would be brought before the Virginia Conference, now in session in this city. Rev. C. F. Deems, of the North Carolina Conference, has cited Dr. William A. Smith, President of Randolph Macon College, to answer a long list of serious charges, and the case will probably be reached in the early part of the present week. We make this statement only as a matter of information to our readers, who, we are satisfied, feel a deep interest in the premises, and not as wishing, or intending to take any part whatever in the affair. In the meantime, we look forward to the occasion with a measure of interest ourselves, as probably affording an unusual display of eloquence and talent, and we shall suspend our judgment as to the merits of the case, until we hear the law and the testimony.—*Pet. Democrat.*

INHUMAN.—We saw, says an exchange, on a cold day recently, in one of our cars, a lady dressed very warmly in shawl and furs, with a babe of perhaps two years old, dressed in only slip and apron and a small handkerchief tied around its neck, with arms entirely bare and looking as red as a boiled lobster. It was observed by a passenger that she was placing the child on the express line for Heaven.

HOGS, HOGS.—Several droves of hogs, have passed through our village, but few have been sold. The drovers are asking six and a half, gross. We learn from the last Yorkville Citizen, that a drove was sold there for six gross.—*Carolina Intelligencer.*

REPUBLICAN BANNER.

In Peace, protect; in War, defend.

Tuesday Dec. 18, 1855.

SALISBURY.

CITY AGENCIES.—D. M. ZIMMERMAN, Esq., of Philadelphia, and W. S. LAWRENCE & Co., of Charleston, are our authorized Agents for these Cities, and are empowered to receive Subscriptions and to contract for Advertisements for the REPUBLICAN BANNER.

Next week being Christmas, there will be no paper issued from this Office.

THE REMEDY NOT IN POLITICS.

The preservation of the Union is the great question, which vexes more than any, the head and heart of the nation. Has no remedy yet been found by the wisest, craftiest or most patriotic of our leading men for the disease which threatens the Union with dissolution? The disease is acknowledged by all; it is plain; all see it, and yet politicians use all their skill in vain. The disease proceeds, slowly but surely. Sometimes men flatter themselves that the patient is better; reminding one of those occasional rallies which are observed in consumptives, but it only requires to look round and see the signs and catch the sounds of insecurity and fear on every face and from every voice, to be convinced that all is not as well as it might be; that there is danger, a danger, be it more or less, which is felt and acknowledged, however unwillingly, by all.

What then is to be done? There is no remedy in politics. Politicians avail nothing, and will not accomplish the great object by any political scheme they may contrive, be it ever so cunning or unselfish. They may build strange and grotesque or sensible and commendable platforms, as they have done over and over again, but there is one plank which they can never make fit, trim it as they will, and on this plank, everything depends. Conventions have been held, men of all shades of party and character assembling to solve this difficult problem. Have they not always failed? Yes, and they will always fail; the remedy is not in the hands of politicians. It is a purely moral one, there must be a moral bond of Union, but it must be a bond stronger than that which cannot hold many of the principal christian sects together. *Masons and Dixon's line cuts churches as well as parties in two!* Where there is a moral disunion, a civil one necessarily and inevitably follows.

These are strong truths, and bitter though they may be, it behooves every lover of his country to think of them. A moral system which contains a single false element, is inadequate for the proper government of men; and since the moral law was established, as much for the guidance of our worldly conduct as for the practice of religious duties, which consist in the daily observance of our moral obligations, it follows that our conduct will be more or less perfect, because more or less strictly defined, in proportion to the perfection of the moral system which controls us. For instance, a sect springs up at the North or South; its members increase and people various parts of the Union. Those of the North, presently differ with their brethren of the South on a question of vital importance, the Southern members are slave-holders; they are denounced by those of the North as vile and ungodly persons; both profess to be governed by the same moral system, but it is too weak to hold them together; there is no tribunal to appeal to; and they decide not by their peculiar system, but by their respective interests or prejudices. These are well established historical facts, and depend upon it, there is something radically wrong somewhere. What is it and where is it? The question is no less interesting than important.

RAILROAD JUBILEE.—The Citizens of Greensboro held a meeting on the 6th inst to make initiatory preparations, when, on motion of W. Gilmer, it was unanimously resolved; "That on the completion of the N. C. Railroad the people of Guilford county will give a barbecue to their fellow citizens of North Carolina, and of other States, who may honour them with their presence. Of course a free ticket will be given to all who may 'honour' the occasion with their presence and to a few whom they will not delight to 'honour,' consequently a large crowd will be there.

EDITORIAL TABLE FOR DECEMBER.

UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—We have received the December number of this interesting journal. This number closes the 4th year of its existence. May its shadow never grow less.

CAROLINA CULTIVATOR.—Farmers here is a most excellent agricultural journal which you can get for \$1. by addressing W. D. Cooke, Raleigh, N. C. the last number of which is before us.

MEDICAL SPECIALIST.—This work treats of pulmonary diseases and the treatment by medicated inhalation. The Editor, Dr. Hunter, defends his case with considerable spirit and flies into a duologue because some have undertaken to ridicule the doctrines he sets forth. Withal we believe the work, from the nature of the diseases so common and so fatal to man, to be invaluable. Address, Robert Hunter, 828 Broadway, N. Y.

A vote is to be taken in the town of Charlotte on the 22d inst. to authorise or not the authorities to subscribe \$25,000 to the Wilmington & Rutherford Railroad.

RISE IN LAND.

To give our readers a distant idea of the increase in the price of land around this town in the last six years, we state the following fact:—Six years ago a tract of land lying about a mile from town, was bought for less than \$4. per acre which same tract was sold last week by Col. Roberts for \$900 per acre. Tremendous rise, that.

J. V. & T. SYMONS, & Co. have opened in this town a large assortment of goods such as are rarely to be found in this portion of country. Take not our word for it, but read their advertisement, which is handsomely displayed in another column, and go and see them.—They are new comers to our town and we hope they will meet with such encouragement as will justify the outlay they have made in fitting up their splendid store.

The following extract we take from the *Watchman's* correspondence:

"Present prices are, if we are correctly informed, made to average about fifteen per cent. on the investment. Under existing circumstances, we think, that eight or ten per cent. would be amply sufficient. High rents will drive old tenants away, and prevent new ones from coming. Only a few days ago we heard two of our oldest, most respectable and industrious mechanics talking about leaving the place. They said they could not afford to pay such onerous rents, that provisions of every kind were dear, and that their business was no more profitable now than it was prior to the first grading upon the railroad. Let our landlords hold out such inducements to settlers as will insure us a large number of additional residents, and let us, to the extent of our ability, aid and encourage new beginners in business—in other words, patronize home enterprise and industry—and in the course of a few years real estate will have advanced far above its present value, tenants will be more thrifty and better prepared to pay high rents, and all classes of the community will be benefited in consequence of the multifarious tributaries of trade and traffic that will flow to us from the surrounding country."

HARBOR OF BEAUFORT.

A correspondent of the North Carolina Standard notices the arrival of three vessels at Beaufort from Newport, Wales, with 1250 tons of rails to Edward R. Stanly, Esq., Contractor on the Atlantic & N. C. R. R. He says:

"The largest of these vessels the James Gray Capt. Plummer, brought 250 tons. We had the pleasure of meeting the Captain a few days since. He is a polite and intelligent gentleman, and has spent the greater portion of his life on the sea. He informed me that he did not find less than 22 feet depth of water on the bar when he came in, and if he again has occasion to visit Beaufort he would not require a pilot, so easy is the harbor of access. He also stated that he could carry over the bar 20 feet with perfect safety, and that it would be cheaper to sail from Beaufort than New York. Now, what is to prevent the State from having a city? Heretofore the cry has been *Water! Water! Water!!!* Plenty of that, you see, and some to spare. *Freight! Freight! Freight!!!* and none at any price! Our Western friends must answer."

The South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has made the following appointments, for 1856, for the Charlotte and Shelby Districts:

CHARLOTTE DISTRICT.
Hilliard C. Parsons, P. E.
Charlotte: J. R. Pickett.
Charlotte circuit: John Watts, J. W. Murray.
Concord: J. L. Shuford.
Altamaha: B. G. Jones.
Wadesboro: O. A. Darby.
Wadesboro circuit: S. H. Brown, A. J. Evans.
Cherokee circuit: Simpson Jones.
Camden: James Stacy.
Wateree mission: A. J. Cautien, A. H. Harman.
Lancaster circuit: James H. Ward.
Catawba mission: W. A. Clarke.
Pleasant Grove: G. W. Ivey.
T. R. Walsh, President of Carolina Female College.

SHELBY DISTRICT.
John W. Kelley, P. E.
Spartanburg: S. B. Jones.
Spartanburg circuit: D. May, E. W. Thompson.
Yorkville: Archibald H. Lester.
Yorkville circuit: J. W. North.
Lincolnton: L. Wood, W. J. Black.
Shelby: James T. Kilgo.
Rutherford: Paul F. Kistler.
Catawba circuit: J. W. Paett.
Lenoir: Abner Ervin.
Morganton: R. P. Franks.
McDowell: M. A. Connelly.
South Mountain mission: W. B. Currie.
W. M. Wightmans, President of Wofford College.
Charles Taylor, Professor in Spartanburg Female College.
Charles S. Walker, Agent for Wofford College.

D. McDonald, transferred to the Mississippi Conference.

The next session of the Conference is to be held at Yorkville, S. C. on November 25th, 1856.

A TEST OF SINCERITY.—It is well known that the K. N. leaders of this State, during the last Summer were most emphatic in their declarations that their organization was neither Whig nor Democratic that it was for the best and soundest men for office, and for the country, without regard to party. Their party they affirmed, was constructed from the ruins of the two old parties; and burying and forgetting the past, they pledged themselves to act with an eye single to the public good. Well, what has been the course of their three Representatives in Congress, Messrs Puryear, Paine, and Reade? They must have perceived during the first week of the session the impossibility of electing a national Know Nothing

to the Speakership; and that the contest was therefore, between Mr. Banks, the abolitionist and Mr. Richardson, the Democratic candidate. They know, too, that Mr. Richardson is sound on the great question of slavery—a question involving everything sacred and valuable to their constituents. Why then, have they not voted for him? *Is not the reason to be found in the fact that he is a Democrat?* Standard.

LOOK TO THE SENATE.—In the Senate the Democrats still retain the predominance. The South and the country must look to the Senate for preservation from the mad fanaticism of the day which has attained control of the House. Compare the Democratic Senate with the opposition House. The first is conservative, reliable, and the only security of the South and the Union; the second is wild, unconservative and portentous.

N. C. Standard.

THEIR NATIONAL MEN.

There has been much parade about national men in the opposition ranks of the North. If there were any such curiosities, the present contest in the House would have disclosed them to the country. Four northern candidates have been started for the speakership by the fusion. Let us see who they are. The first is Hon Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a frank and straight-forward whig abolitionist; the second is Hon. A. C. M. Pennington, of New Jersey, a resolute and old-fashioned anti Nebraska whig; the third is Hon. Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania, one of the most active supporters of the notorious William F. Johnston when that abolition leader ran for governor in the State; and the last is Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, a gentleman who left the democratic party because it could not and would not overlook the fact that the constitution protected the rights of the South. The only national men running against the democratic candidate in the House are southern know-nothings, who are alarmed by their northern allies.—*Washington Union.*

The Organization.

In 1849 the House of Representatives met at Washington city, on Monday December 3d and a speaker was elected on Saturday the 22d inst., after a contest of but two days short of three weeks. It may be a matter of some interest to refer now to the proceedings at that time.—The ballottings had proceeded without result until over sixty had been taken, when in order if possible to put an end to the anomalous state of affairs then existing, Mr. F. P. Stanton, of Tennessee, presented the following proposition to the House, which agreed to it after several substitutes had been offered and rejected:

"Resolved, That the House will proceed immediately to the election of a Speaker, *viva voce*; and if after the vote shall have been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called, and the member who shall then receive the largest number of votes, provided it shall be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared to be chosen Speaker."

The vote was taken three times without a majority appearing for any member, Messrs. Cobb of Georgia and Winthrop of Massachusetts, being the prominent candidates, and having received an equal number of votes, 97 each.

Then the final vote was taken, and it turned on the plurality principle. Deep interest was felt and manifested. When the result was announced Mr. Cobb was found to have received 102 votes, Mr. Winthrop 100. Mr. Cobb's plurality 2.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, Mr. Cobb was declared Speaker by a vote of 144 to 33 and was conducted to his seat by Messrs. Winthrop and McDowell.

So ended the contest for Speaker in 1849.

MR. ERICSSON AND HIS CALORIC ENGINE.—Mr. Ericsson is reported to be still engaged in his caloric enterprise.—His new caloric engine is forty-horse power, and compared with its predecessors, has been greatly simplified, and its cumbersome parts dispensed with—not only avoiding friction and diminishing expense, but affecting a great saving in space. Formerly there were four cylinders, with duplicates placed above them on pumps. The latter are done away with the new arrangement.

Robbery, by means of chloriform, was recently effected upon the cars between Utica and Lion. The subject of it, Mrs. Wright, of Toronto, complained to a lady sitting near her of a headache. "Oh!" said the stranger, "I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples, it will, doubtless, relieve you." The lady immediately sank to sleep, and remained insensible until the Conductor shook her awake and demanded her ticket. When she had quite recovered, she found that all her money, her watch and jewelry, had with the stranger, disappeared.

The story of a man who had a nose so large that he could not blow it without the use of gunpowder, is said to be a hoax.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

In the Senate to-day, on motion of Mr. Weller, the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad way, appointed at the last session, was ordered to be continued the present session, the vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

Mr. Adams' resolution, providing for the election of Senate officers, was postponed.

Mr. Bayard gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the public printing, binding and engraving.

The House of Representatives resumed the election for Speaker. On the first ballot this morning the vote stood as follows:—

Banks, Free Soil,	100
Richardson, Dem.	74
Fuller, American Whig,	31
Scattering,	16

Necessary to a choice, 111.

Mr. Thorington offered a resolution that, after the third *viva voce* vote, if no member receive a majority, the roll be again called and the member having the highest number of votes be declared elected Speaker. This proposition fell like a bombshell upon the members. There was the most intense excitement in every part of the House, and after some debate the resolution proposed was withdrawn.

The balloting was then continued as before. On the sixth and last ballot the vote was as follows:—

Banks,	107
Richardson,	76
Fuller,	28
Scattering,	15

Necessary for a choice, 114.

And then the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.

SENATE.

Mr. Brodhead offered a resolution that the Committee of Finance inquire into the expediency of reporting the appropriation bills for the support of the Government, or adopting other measures with the view of obtaining some speedy action on them. He said he would ask the Senate to consider the question of the right and power of the Senate to originate appropriation bills, his object being to avoid the evil of night sessions.

Mr. Cass gave notice that he should move to-morrow to go into election of the Standing Committees.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House again resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

Fortieth vote.—Banks, 107; Richardson, 74; Zollicoffer, 4; Carlisle, 2; scattering, 10; necessary to a choice, 113.

Forty-first vote.—Banks, 107; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 27; Zollicoffer, 3; Orr, 2; scattering, 11; whole number of votes, 225—necessary to a choice, 113.

Forty-second vote.—Banks 106; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 27; Zollicoffer, 3, scattering, 13.

Forty-third vote.—Banks, 107; Richardson, 75; Fuller, 28; Zollicoffer, 3; scattering, 12; necessary to a choice, 113.

Forty-fourth vote.—Banks, 107; Richardson, 74; Fuller, 28; Zollicoffer, 4; Orr, 2; scattering, 10. Number of votes cast, 223; necessary to a choice, 112.

The House again adjourned without effecting an organization.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The Senate appointed the usual Standing Committee and then adjourned.

In the House of representatives to day five more ineffectual ballots were taken for Speaker, the last resulting as follows:

Banks,	105
Richardson,	75
Fuller,	33
Scattering,	11

Necessary to a choice, 113.

After the fifth ballot the House adjourned.

It is believed to be the intention of some of the members to move the adoption of the plurality vote to-morrow, unless some new feature is adopted in the conference to night.

WASHINGTON, Dec 14, 1855.

SENATE.—Messrs. Seward, Fessenden and Stuart severally gave notice of their intention to introduce bills for harbor, river and lake improvements.

The Senate then adjourned over till Monday.

HOUSE.—The balloting for speaker was assumed, with the following result:

Banks,	56th.	57th.	58th.
Richardson,	106	106	106
Fuller,	73	74	73
Scattering,	40	41	41
	5	4	5

There being no choice, Mr. A. R. Marshall moved that when the House adjourned, it be to Monday.

While the roll was being called, gentlemen, now and then, instead of voting yea or nay, responded "Banks" or "Richardson," for the moment believing they were voting for Speaker. This misapprehension occasioned repeated outbursts of laughter, and cries—"That shows the effect of habit." "The ruling passion strong in death," "Stick to your candidates, my boys," "Ha, Ha, Ha."

Mr. Marshall's motion was lost—yeas 38, nays 185.

Fifty Ninth Ballot.

Banks,	105
Richardson,	74
Fuller,	41
Scattering,	4

Whole number of votes polled 224—necessary to a choice, 112.

Mr. Etheridge, believing nothing could be accomplished by voting, moved an adjournment.

Mr. Cumback announced that there would be a meeting of the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration members to-night.

Mr. Washburne of Illinois, as the members were separating, said, there will be a meeting to-night of all the members opposed to the administration.

Cries from the Democratic side—"You've dropped the Nebraska issue!" "Have your meeting now?" [Laughter.]

Threatened Hostilities to Kansas.

Rumors have passed into circulation (says the Washington Union,) to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following despatches: WESTPORT, (Mo.) Dec. 1, 1855.

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the sheriff of Douglas county, and enable him to execute the legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the sheriff burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired.—This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

Your despatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To WILSON SHANNON,

Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

MASONIC.

At the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina, the following officers were elected.

P. A. Holt, of Alamance, Grand Master. William K. Blake, Greensborough, Grand Sen. Warden.

Joseph Green, Brunswick, Gr. Jun. Warden. C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, Gr. Treasurer. William T. Bain, Raleigh, Gr. Secretary.

The Grand Master made the following appointments: Alfred Martin, of Wilmington, Deputy Grand Master.

Rev. Charles F. Deems, Goldsborough, Grand Chaplain.

H. W. Dunkley, Clarksville, Va. Grand Lecturer.

F. N. Capehart, Murfreesborough, Assistant Lecturer for the Eastern, and Alexander Mardock, Salisbury, for the western portion of the State.

B. H. Davidson, Charlotte, Gr. Sen. Deacon. N. A. Stedman, Pittsborough, Gr. Jun. Deacon.

E. Smith, Wayne' Gr. Marshall. W. S. Thompson, Wake, Gr. Sword Bearer.

T. J. Patrick, Greensborough, Gr. Pursuivants.

E. J. Lutterloh, Wilmington, 1st Steward. D. A. Montgomery, Alamance 5th Steward.

James S. Terrell, Raleigh, Gr. Tyler.

Standard.

BREADSTUFFS.—Speaking of the prevailing high prices of breadstuffs, and the immense supplies for exportation, which the country is capable of affording, the Buffalo Courier remarks:

"There is hardly any limit to our surplus of wheat and corn, and if the demand abroad should carry 1,000,000,000 bushels, which is almost four times what have been exported in one year, there would still be an abundant supply for home consumption. Strange as it may seem, that with a large surplus on hand, fully equal to supply the demand from abroad, prices should rule so high; it is nevertheless, in obedience to a law of trade, which makes a sudden impulse push the market values beyond a due limit, as well as to another law of trade which makes a derangement in the ordinary channels of supply, produce for a time—all the consequences of an actual scarcity."

THE GRAVE OF MADISON.—A correspondent of the Fredericksburg News, in Culpeper county, Va., gives a melancholy picture of the last resting place of the illustrious Madison. He lies with his family in a grave-yard a short distance from his house, upon his estate at Montpelier; the family cemetery is surrounded by a brick wall, and the gate is entirely down.

The correspondent says that not a stone marks the great man's resting place; dark, running green grass wraps it with verdure, and the tracery of branches from an old leafless chestnut tree, relieving itself against the warm azure sky, nod and wave over the dark mound. This a solemn, calm and peaceful spot.

The correspondent adds that Mrs. Madison's remains are in the vault of the Congressional burial ground in Washington; her direction was to be interred by the side of her son has never been fulfilled.



A BLOOD-THIRSTY ABOLITIONIST.

William Lloyd Garrison was invited to deliver a lecture before the anti-slavery Boston committee, but declined for the reason that Southerners have also been invited to lecture at the same place, on the same subject. Although Messrs. Wise and Mason, very properly declined to pass an order upon the anti-slavery men, the simple fact of their being invited has called down upon their heads the following ferocious attack from Garrison, the very Head-Devil of abolition. The Richmond Enquirer is correct in saying that such violent tirades prove that these assailed Southern statesmen have done their whole duty in standing by Southern rights and the Constitution. They also show that Senator Douglas, in clinging to the Constitution, has incurred the fiercest abolition hate, but, at the same time, has endeared himself more than ever to true patriots, in every quarter of the Union. Garrison says:

"I understand, moreover, that your invitation was also sent to that lawless ruffian, the leader of the Missouri-Kansas bandits, D. R. Atchison—that desperate demagogue and Iscariot traitor to liberty, Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois—that blackguard and shameless bully, Henry A. Wise—and that monster in human form, James M. Mason, of Virginia. All these stand committed before the world as the most malignant enemies of the anti-slavery cause, the most contempters of the North, (especially of Massachusetts,) and the most ferocious defenders of the accursed slave system to the end of time—as well as the actual slaveholders, whose souls are steeped in pollution, whose garments are dripping with the blood of enslaved millions, and who, instead of being politely invited and handsomely paid by you to utter blasphemies against the God of freedom and the rights of men, deserve to be capitally executed, 'without benefit of clergy,' (if capital punishment be permissible in any case, which I do not believe.)

"What is particularly surprising is, that you should have selected from among the slaveholders and defenders of slavery, the most insolent, depraved and desperate of them all—Atchison, Wise, Douglas, Mason, Toombs and Butler,—the last men even among felons,) deserving of notice, much less of special consideration.—I have already described all but the last two; and beg leave simply to remind you that Toombs has insultingly boasted that he will march his slaves around Bunker Hill Monument, and bid Massachusetts to liberate one of them at her peril.

"Mr. Butler is the incarnation of South Carolina over-severity, and represents the State which imprisons, and sells into terminable slavery, such colored citizens as venture upon her soils, and which expelled from her limits our venerable and most respected fellow-citizens, Hon. Samuel Hoar, though clothed with all the official authority of the Commonwealth to seek in a constitutional manner, and by due process of law, to save those victims of Southern perfidy from their horrible doom."

DEATH.—Men seldom think of the great event of death until the shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the traces of the loved ones whose living smiles was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonist of life, and the cold thought of the tomb is the skeleton of all feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley, although its passage may lead to paradise; and with Charles Lamb, we do not want to lie down in the muddy grave, even with kings and princes for our bed fellows. But the fiat of Nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or relief from the great law which dooms us to dust. We flourish and fade as the leaves of the forest; and the flower that blooms and withers in a day, has not a frailer hold on life than the mightiest monarch that ever shook the earth with his footsteps. Generations of men appear and vanish as the grass, and the countless multitude that throngs the work-to-day, will to-morrow disappear as the footprint on the shore.

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality so eloquently uttered by the death-devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to fate, his beloved Clemen-tine asks if they shall not meet again, to which he replies:

"I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the flowing streams that flow forever, of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked to glory. All were dumb. But while I gaze upon their living face, I feel there's something in the love that mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemen-tine!"

It is said that Mrs. John Tyler, wife of Ex-President Tyler, who was a Miss Gardner, is heir to a just discovered fortune in England, by which she will get \$500,000.

CLARENDON IRON WORKS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the public "CLARENDON IRON WORKS," solicits orders for:
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Mining Machinery and Pumps,
Grist and Flour Mills, complete,
Parker, Turbine and other Water-wheels,
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Leavitt's Corn and Cob Crusher,
Rice Trashers,
Shingle Machines,
Shifting Hangers and Pullies,
Cotton Gins and Gearing,
Iron Castings of all kinds and patterns,
Brass
Locomotive and Tubular Boilers,
Flue and plain Cylinder Boilers,
Blacksmith work of all kinds,
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THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT
Being in charge of men of talents and experience, I have no hesitation in saying that the work hereafter turned out, shall compare favorably in every respect with that of the most celebrated in the States, and at prices which will make it to the interest of all to send me their orders.

REPAIR WORK
Always done without delay—and having a large force for that purpose, it will prove advantageous to any person needing such to give me the preference without regard to expense of sending for the same from a distance.
Orders will be addressed to "Clarendon Iron Works," Wilmington, N. C.

Oct 23 1855. A. H. VANBOKKELEN.

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O. A. ROORBACK,
145 Nassau Street New York.
Oct. 30 1855. 21-7w.

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(SUCCESSORS TO TINLEY AND HERRON.)
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Persons shipping Goods or Produce through this house, may rely upon their interest being POSITIVELY PROTECTED, both against over-charge and loss of goods.
We have in no instance nor will we detain any goods for freight and charges.

We would respectfully beg leave to refer to the following gentlemen, with whom we have had business transactions:
John Caldwell, President of S. C. R. R. Co., Columbia.
F. W. McMaster, Librarian of S. C. College, Columbia.
P. W. Fuller, Columbia.
John King, Jr., S. C. R. R. Agent, Charleston.
Henry Masson, Agent of New York Steamers.

Holmes & Stoney, Agents of New York Sailing Packets.
H. F. Baker & Co., Agents of Baltimore and Philadelphia Sailing Packets.
J. W. Caldwell, Agent of Baltimore Steamers and Boston Sailing Packets.
July 13, 1855. 7-6in.

MOCKSVILLE MALE ACADEMY.
THE next session of this Institution commences on Thursday the 9th of August, the subscriber in taking charge of the school, will only say, that he will use his utmost endeavors to sustain the reputation which the school has hitherto enjoyed. Young men will be prepared to enter any class in the University which they may desire.

TERMS.
Primary Department, per session of five months \$5 00
Higher English Branches 12 00
Classics 15 00
August 7, 1855. JOHN B. GREETER.

REFERENCES.
President and Faculty of the University; Hon. John M. Morehead, Hon. John M. Dick, Greensborough; Francis E. Shober, Esq., J. F. Bell, Esq., Salisbury.

Ranaway—\$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 7th inst., Bob (or Robert) Hittman, alias Bob Fie, alias Linn. This fellow is a dark mulatto, aged about 25 years. He is free born, but a slave at this time, by virtue of a bond for the redemption of himself. He owes me nearly four years service. He had on, when he left, a woolen shirt, a dark broadcloth frock coat and a broad brim white Hat. He was once whipped at the whipping Post, and bears the marks. I will give the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in some Jail so that I get him again. Letters addressed to me at "Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus County, N. C.," will receive attention.
CHARLES KLUTTS.
Oct. 16, 1855. 10-4f.

Notice.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a Superior lot of Shoes, of all kinds, City made; Gentlemen's and Ladies Gaiters and Shoes, from the finest of the common and cheap article. A good assortment of Breeches for Plantation use. Childrens Shoes of all sizes and prices. Call soon opposite Murphy's Granite Building.
J. H. HOWARD.
Salisbury, Sept. 11, 1855. 15-4f.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons indebted to Miller & James, that the Notes and accounts of that firm have been transferred to Bell & James, and all concerned must pay BELL & JAMES, or H. HOGAN HELPER, who is their newly authorized Agent.
September, 25, 1855 17-4f.

WM. K. BRAILSFORD,
Commission Merchant
AND AGENT FOR
Baltimore and Philadelphia Packets.
LIBERAL ADVANCES made on Consignments of Produce to my address for sale.
Charleston, S. C., Sept. 11, 1855. 15-1y

DR. R. P. BESSENT.

A REGULAR GRADUATE
OF THE
Baltimore College of Dental Science.

WOULD inform the citizens of Rowan, and the public generally, that he has removed to the town of Salisbury, and may be found at the Rowan House, except when professionally absent.
Communications by mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to.
October 27, 1854. 17-23

Grand Lecture.

ALEXANDER MURDOCH Esq., of Salem, has been appointed Grand Lecturer, for the Grand Lodge of Masons, in the Western District of North Carolina.
May 28, 1855. 1-4f.

THE Scientific American.

Eleventh Year.

SPLENDID ENGRAVINGS AND PRIZES.

The Eleventh Annual Volume of this useful publication commences on the 17th day of September next.
"THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is an ILLUSTRATED PERIODICAL, devoted chiefly to the promulgation of information relating to the various Mechanic and Chemist Arts, Industrial Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Millwork, and all interests which the light of Practical Science is calculated to advance.

Reports of U. S. Patents granted are also published every week, including Official Copies of all the Patent claims, together with news and information upon Thousands of other subjects. The Contributions to the Scientific American are among the most Eminent Scientific and practical men of the times. The editorial department is universally acknowledged to be conducted with great ability, and to be distinguished, not only for the excellence and truthfulness of its discussions, but for the fearlessness with which error is combated and false theories are exploded.

Mechanics, Inventors, Engineers, Chemists, Manufacturers, Agriculturists, and people of every profession in life, will find the Scientific American to be of great value in their respective callings. Its counsels and suggestions will save them hundreds of dollars annually, besides affording them a continual source of knowledge, the experience of which is beyond pecuniary estimate.

The Scientific American is published once a week; every number contains eight large quarto pages, forming usually a complete and splendid volume, illustrated with several hundred original Engravings.

Specimen copies sent GRATIS.
TERMS.—Single Subscriptions, \$3 a year, or \$1 for six months. Five copies, for six months \$4; for a year, \$8.
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Letters should be directed (post paid) to
MUNN & CO.,
128 Fulton Street, New York.

The great Southern Weekly!

THE SPECTATOR
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

A FAMILY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE AND NEWS FOR SOUTHERN READERS.

THE South has too long been dependent upon the northern cities for its periodical literature. The weekly newspapers of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, have swept like a flood over that part of the nation south of Mason Dixon's Line, and have carried with them some of the prejudices of abolitionism; and inculcating, to a greater or less extent, doctrines injurious to southern institutions. This dependence of the mass of southern readers should be thrown off—and it is believed would have been long ago, if there had been facilities in the South for the publication of first-class literary papers.

THE SPECTATOR.

Is published by a gentleman who has long been connected with some of the most ardent dailies, and has been undertaken to supply this want—that of a high-toned weekly paper.
OF SOUTHERN INTEREST AND CHARACTER.
The general plan of the paper is as follows: It has eight pages; three of which are filled with the best articles on Literature, Science, and the Arts; one to the editor's comments upon passing themes; one to general news, foreign and domestic; one to the interests of the Farmer—[the information on this page will be mainly derived from the Agricultural Bureau of the U. S. Patent Office]; one to a synopsis of the operations of the Departments of the Government; and one, during the winter, to a report of the proceedings of Congress; altogether making a plan which will be rigidly adhered to, and which is unequalled by any paper in the country, North or South.

THE SPECTATOR is printed on new type and on fine paper. Its quarto form makes it convenient for binding, and each annual volume being accompanied by a full index, it will be a most valuable paper for preservation and reference.

TERMS.
One copy one year \$2 00
Sixteen copies one year 15 00
No paper to the maker of the club.
One copy is sent without the money. Specimen copies can be had on application to
AUG. F. HARVEY,
Editor and Publisher,
Washington, D. C.
Aug. 23, 1855. 13-12w.

Job Work done here.
IN NEAT ORDER.

S. L. DOWELL, R. A. ROGERS, W. D. DOWELL,
of Georgia. of Alabama. of Florida.

DOWELL, ROGERS & CO.
FACTORS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND SHIPPING AGENTS,
NORTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

WE present great facilities for selling COTTON, and especially FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, and DOMESTIC PRODUCE. We make arrangements with our interior friends to transact their business at the very lowest rate of charges, and pledge ourselves to promptness in every transaction.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments. Strict personal attention to the interests of our patrons, and your favor and influence respectfully solicited.
BEST REFERENCES GIVEN.
Sept. 25, 1855. 17-1y.



AYER'S PILLS,

A new and singularly successful remedy for the cure of all Bilious diseases—Constipation, Indigestion, Jaundice, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Fever, Gout, Humors, Nervousness, Irritability, Inflammation, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back, and Limbs, Female Complaints, &c. &c. Indeed, very few are the diseases in which a Purgative Medicine is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented, if a harmless and effectual Cathartic were more freely used. No person can feel well while a cative habit of body prevails; besides it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is a true case of Colds, Fevers, and Bilious derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep seated and formidable distempers which lead the horses all over the land. Hence a reliable family physic is of the first importance to the public health, and this Pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand. An extensive trial of its virtues by Physicians, Professors, and Patients, has shown results surpassing any thing hitherto known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of quackery. Among the many eminent gentlemen who have testified in favor of these Pills, we may mention: Dr. A. A. HAYES, Analytical Chemist, Boston, and State Assayer of Massachusetts, whose high professional character is endorsed by the Hon. HOWARD EVERETT, Senator of the U. S. ROBERT C. WINSTON, Esq., Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ANDREW LAWRENCE, Minister Plen. to England. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, Cath. Bishop of Boston. Also, DR. J. R. CHILTON, Trichologist, of New York. Hon. W. B. AUSTIN, the richest man in America. S. L. LAMAR & CO., Proprietors of the Metropolitan Hotel, and others.

Did space permit, we could give many hundred testimonies from all parts where the Pills have been used, but evidence even more convincing than the experience of eminent public men is found in the science and art of medicine. These Pills, the result of long investigation and study, are offered to the public as the best and most complete which the present science of medicine can afford. They are compounded not of the drugs themselves, but of the medicinal virtues of a state of purity, and combined together in such a manner as to insure the best results. This system of compounding for medicines has been found to be the most liberal and the most efficient remedy that has hitherto been obtained by any process. The reason is perfectly obvious. While by the old mode of compounding every medicine is burdened with more or less of acrimony and injurious qualities, by this each individual virtue only being retained, the curative effect is present. All the inert and obnoxious qualities of each substance employed are left behind; the curative virtues only being retained. Hence it is evident the effects should prove as they have proved more purely remedial, and the Pills a surer, more powerful antidote to disease than any other medicine known to the world.

As it is frequently expedient that my medicine should be under the control of a competent Physician, and as he could not properly judge of a remedy without knowing its composition, I have supplied the accurate Formula by which my Pills are made. It is known that every one who has not received them, they will be promptly forwarded by mail to his address. It is known that the Cherry Pectoral was known to few would be taken if their composition was known! The pills consists in their mystery. I have no medicine.

The composition of my preparations is laid open to all men, and all who are competent to judge on the subject, freely acknowledge their convictions of their merits. The Cherry Pectoral was pronounced by scientific men to be a wonderful medicine before its effects were known. Many eminent Physicians have declared the same of my Pills, and can more confidently, and are willing to certify that their anticipations were more than realized by their effects upon trial.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their regular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Being sugar wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.
For minute directions, see wrapper on the Box.
PREPARED BY
JAMES C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.
SOLD BY
SILL & SILL, Salisbury, N. C.; KING & HEGG, Lexington, N. C.; and J. ROBERTS, Swanton, N. C. and by dealers in medicine every where.

W. S. LAWTON & CO.

Thos. Alexander, Wm. S. Lawton
FORMERLY OF LAWTONVILLE,
YORK DISTRICT, S. C. BEAUFORT DIST., S. C.

Produce & Sea Island

UPLAND COTTON AND RICE FACTORS,
FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH ATLANTIC WHARF,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Our senior partner has been in the Factorage and Commission Business about twenty years. We hope by experience and attention, to give satisfaction.
June 8, 1855. 2-4f.

SITGE HOUSE.

At the Rowan House is kept the Stage Office for C. LUCAS & Co's Line of FOUR HORSE STAGE COACHES, from Salisbury to Charlotte, and from Salisbury to Danville, Richmond and Petersburg, Va., via Lexington, Jamestown and Greensboro'.
Also for P. Warlick's line of Stages to Morganton, N. C.; and for the Raleigh line by way of Ashboro' and Pittsboro'.
May 17, 1855. 1-4f.

Marble Yard.

THE Proprietor of the old Marble Yard, in Salisbury, still continues to furnish all orders with neatness and dispatch, from the smallest Head Stone to the finest Monument, at the shortest possible notice. Engraving done at usual prices. He would respectfully solicit a continuance of patronage.
GEO. VOG R.
Feb 24, '55

H. H. HELPER. H. R. HELPER.

Helper & Brother,

PENSION, BOUNTY LAND,
AND
GENERAL AGENTS.

SALISBURY, N. C.
HAVING competent and confidential correspondents in the principal cities and other important portions of the Union, all business entrusted to us will be promptly executed on the most favorable terms. Collections and Negotiations attended to with fidelity and dispatch.
Office in Cowan's Brick Row.
Oct. 23, 1855. 20-4f.

JOB OFFICE.

Having received a large supply of NEW AND BEAUTIFUL JOB TYPES,
We are now prepared to execute all kinds of JOB WORK,
SUCH AS
CARDS, HAND BILLS,
Pamphlets, &c. &c.,
Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously.
CALL AT THE "BANNER" OFFICE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF

WATCHES & JEWELRY

JAMES HORAH
HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, the largest and best assortment of WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

consisting of
Fine French Chronometers, Double Time
Keeper's Independent Quarter Second,
Eight Day Watches, Jos. Johnson's 19 Jeweled Hunter's, James Nardin's
superior Gold Hunter for Ladies,
and a variety of others, both gold and silver.
Gold Fob Guard and Vest Chains, Seals, Bracelets, Ear-bobs, Cuff-pins, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Breast-pins, Gold, Silver and Steel Spoon-scales, silver and plated
Spoons, Butter Knives, and a
variety of Plated Ware, Razors, Scissors and
Knives of the best quality, Coral Necklaces,
Bracelets, and Seed Coral, and a few superior
CLOCKS
and a variety of other goods too numerous to mention.
Call one door below R. & A. Murphy's Store and examine for yourselves.
Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry of all kinds repaired in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.
JAMES HORAH.
Salisbury, Nov. 27, 1854. 27-4f

ROWAN HOUSE.

H. L. ROBARDS, PROPRIETOR.
SALISBURY, N. C.

THIS House, so quietly situated and so orderly, is conducted by the indefatigable proprietor, who has now an established reputation, being one of the best Hotels in the State.
The second enlargement is now nearly completed, making a new addition of twelve elegant rooms, superbly furnished, and in all twenty-one rooms, added to the House within the last two years by the present proprietor, who returns his thanks to a generous public for the liberal reward of his efforts to please them. The unprecedented increase of his business demands he should bestow on those patrons every exertion which is being made to render them comfortable while sojourning with him.

To the large number of regular boarders (45) who are now at the Rowan House, a few grateful acknowledgments are made for their united assistance in adding to the reputation of the House, and the little trouble required to satisfy them.
May 17, 1853. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. 1-4f.

WM. R. WILSON.

LARGE DEALER
IN Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles,
Cutlery, Perfumery, Fancy articles, &c., &c.
He is constantly receiving direct from the Manufacturers new supplies of the latest styles, which he offers at Northern prices for cash. He invites all to give him a call, and examine his stock. One door East of Wm. Murphy's Granite building. The strictest attention is paid to the repairing of Watches, Jewelry, Music boxes, Accordions, &c. All Watch work warranted twelve months.
W. R. WILSON.
Salisbury Feb. 23 '55. 39-4f.

MANSION HOTEL.

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE subscriber having taken charge of the above establishment, begs leave to inform the public, that there shall be no effort wanting on his part to make this one of the first class Hotels. He flatters himself, that having the advantage of a Rail Road market, his table will always be supplied with all the luxuries the seasons can afford. Call and give me a trial.
Wm. B. GRANT.
May 25, 1855. 52-4f.

Please notice This.

THE subscriber wishing to retire from the Tailoring and Clothing business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and settle, by the first of December next. As this is considered to be ample time, there will be no indulgence given after that date.
N. B. A small stock of good clothing on hand, which will be disposed of on very low terms.
HORACE H. BEARD.
Salisbury, Aug. 29th, 1855. 14 3m.

Coach Manufactory.

W. M. BARKER
WOULD say to the public, that he has just returned from the Northern Cities with a supply of materials and drafts of the latest style. Having visited the most renowned Manufactory in the United States, he has been enabled to procure drafts of rare beauty and feels himself fully prepared to execute any order in his line. He feels that he can offer greater inducements than ever. Call and see.
Salisbury, Oct. 22, 1855. 20-2m.

Blank Deeds for Sale

AT THE BANNER OFFICE.

SMITH & HOLDER.

HAVING rebuilt their large carriage manufactory, they are now in full operation, and ready to supply their customers with all other articles.

Carriages

BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c. &c. at the shortest notice. They now have on hand some of the best Vehicles as can be found in any part of the Country, and they promise that they will also sell at as low prices.
Thankful for past encouragement, they hope that for the future (notwithstanding the late disastrous fire) to receive a continuance and to be able to satisfy all who may call on them, both as to cheapness and durability of their work.
Salisbury, July 13, 1855. 8-4f.

SOMETHING NEW.

Will you Ride or Walk?

BELL, EARNHART, & CO.,
HAVE opened a Livery or Public Stable, near the Depot, in the town of Salisbury, where they will hold themselves in readiness to hire
Horses and Vehicles

to the public, and also to furnish Conveyances and Drivers to any point from Salisbury. They will also hold themselves in readiness to do any Drayage that may be desired in the town (and from the Depot on short notice, and also with teams and wagons to haul any Goods or
Freight,

that may be wanted to any point near this place.
Stock Drivers will find our stable and lot for their accommodation, if desired.
Our terms shall be made as easy as possible. We would inform the public that we have employed Mr. JOHN A. SKIDER to superintend our business, and that he is our authorized Agent.
Horses kept on hand for sale.
Salisbury, January 5, 1855. 1-32.

W. P. ELLIOTT,

(Late of Worth & Elliot, Fayetteville, N. C.)
GENERAL COMMISSION

FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Orders for Merchandise and consignments of Flour and other Produce, by sea or shipwreck, thankfully received and promptly at ended to.
June 1, 1855. 1-4m 1y.

New Goods! New Goods!

J. D. BROWN & LEMLY
ARE now receiving their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF
Dry Goods,
which when complete, will compare favorably with any in the Western part of the State, in Style and Prices.
Salisbury, April 6, 1855. 45-4f.

A. BETHUNE,

TAILOR,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
NO. 4 SPRING ROW.

4 DOORS EAST OF THE CHARLOTTE BANK.
Feb. 16, '55. 38-4f

G. A. KUEFFER & HENDRIX

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Flour, Grain, & Produce Generally.
CHARLESTON, S. C.
August, 9, 1855. 11-1y.

Land and Mill for Sale

A RARE opportunity is here presented by the subscriber to any one wishing to purchase the above property. The tract consists of